



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Notes and News

In a brief note,¹ Elizabeth Dorothy Wuist records the development of apogamous prothallia from spores of *Phegopteris polypodioides*, *Osmunda cinnamomea* and *O. Claytoniana*, grown on various nutrient solutions. In all three species the apogamous embryos developed either from slight swellings of the prothallial tissue, forming eventually dome-shaped cellular masses, from which the young plant grew, or from cylindrical outgrowths from the notch of the prothallium, bearing at their apices cellular masses, from which the embryo was formed.

American Fern Society

Word has been received of the death of Mr. Charles Keene Dodge, a member of the Society since 1893, the year of its formation. Mr. Dodge was born on a farm near Jackson, Mich., April 26, 1844. He attended the University of Michigan and after his graduation in 1870, taught school for four years and then studied law. In 1875 he settled in Port Huron, Mich., where he has lived ever since. In 1893 he gave up his law practice to take the position of Deputy U. S. Customs Inspector—largely, we are told, because this position would give him more time for the pursuit of botany. He held it until his death.

¹ Bot. Gaz. 64: 435-437. Nov., 1917.

sheet contains three separate plants, without special locality data, but very probably from the three localities mentioned. The first locality is, of course, in Texas or an adjacent part of Mexico; the second is Wright's well known locality in Grant County, New Mexico, and the only New Mexican station for this fern; the third is in Arizona, and possibly the only Arizona locality known. The data "Head of Rio San Pedro, Nov. 5, 1850, *Bigelow*," are taken by Mr. Weatherby from a specimen in the Gray Herbarium. This locality is in the southern part of Arizona, on the east side of the Catalina Mountains.